some eccentric.

WORK OF A LUNATIC.

have ever come under the attention of the secre

service were recently captured in Indiana

correct, though the inscriptions on it are in exceedingly bad English.

THE SWEATING OF COINS.

One of the most curious of modern method

take from the coin a portion of its material so

Just as nuggets of gold twenty-four carats fine can be produced at home in this interest-

ing fashion so lumps of virgin silver may be

Our little ones are making merry With unco dittles 'hymed in jest, But in these lines, though awkward very, The genuine article's expressed.

You are as fair and sweet and tender, Dear, brown-eyed little sweetheart mi As when a callow youth, and slender, I asked to be your valentine.

What though these years of ours be fleeting What though the youth of years be flown? I'll mock old Kronos with repeating "I love my love and her alone?"

And when I fall before his reaping.

And when my stuttering speech is dumb.

Think not my love is dead or sleeping.

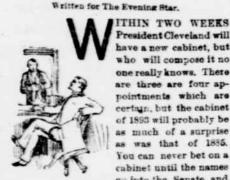
But that it waits for you to come.

So take, dear love, this little token.
And if there speaks in any line.
The sentiment I'd fain have spoken,
Say, will you kiss your valentime?
—Even:

The most extraordinary counterfeits which

SENATOR SHERMAN'S TALK.

He Discusses the Cabinet of President Hayes and Tells of His First Election to the Senate-How Simon Cameron Became Secretary of War-Chat About the Cabinet of President Grant.



have a new cabinet, but who will compose it no one really knows. There are three are four appointments which are certain, but the cabinet of 1893 will probably be as much of a surprise as was that of 1885. You can never bet on a cabinet until the names go into the Senate, and

slates that are made before the President gets to Washington are broken after his arrival. Gen. Grant reorganized his list again and again before he sent in the list of names which were confirmed. James A. Gerfield made some changes after he left Mentor, and there were a number of statesmen who he ! right to expect to be in Pres-t Lincoln's cabinet who found them selves left out. President Harrison did not decide as to three of the members of his cabinet until he was on his way to his inauguration, and President Cleveland's last official family was a disappointment to some of his party at the time its members were selected.

JOHN SHERMAN TALKS OF LINCOLN'S CARINET. The stories of how our cabinets have been made have never been nublished. The correspondence concerning them was private and personal, and such matter seldom creeps into the newspapers. During the past week I have called upon a number of ex-cabinet officers and others who had to do with cabinet appointments and have chatted with them as to how some of the Presidents have chosen their offi-cial families. I first called on Senator John Sherman, who was, you know, Secretary of the Treasury under President Haves and who came very near being in the first cabinet of Presi-This cabinet was not made up dent Lincoln. finally until the President arrived in Washington, and the state was changed again and again tion and the insuguration. Among the men talked of for the Secretary of the Treasury was John Sherman, then chairman of the ways and means committee of the House of Representa tives, and already prominent as an authority on financial questions. He had just been the can-didate of his party for Speaker of the House, and had held his forces together during the longest balloting for Speaker that Congress had ever had, and he was the most prominent young man of his party. This was thirty-two years ago, and John Sherman has from that time to this been either in the Senate or the cabinet, making his continuous record at Washington, from the time he came here as a member of Congress until today, the longest of any of our great men in the public service. I found Senator Sherman in his library at his home on K street the other night. He said:

"President Lincoln had to select his cabinet with great care. The situation was so critical and the people were so divided by factions and by the great questions before the country that work together and in which there should be no it was necessary to have a cabinet which could



the first members chosen were Seward as Secretary of State, Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General and Salmon P. Chase as Secre-tary of the Treasury. The choice of Mr. Chase hung fire for some time, it was thought from the opposition of Blair and Seward, and it was at this time that President Lincoln, I have been told, thought of making me Secretary of th Treasury. In looking back upon the situation today I am surprised to see how little I cared for the office. My ambition was then to be Speaker of the House. I had been a candidate and had come within a vote or so of being elected, and it was generally conceded that I was to to withdraw my name. It was withdrawn and the balloting went on for the other candidates, my votes being scattered among them. After some time, during which the balloting contelegraphed to come out to Ohio. I did so and my name was again brought before the legisla-ture and I was elected to the United States Senate. In the meantime Salmon P. Chase had mentally strong.
been appointed as Secretary of the Treasury John Wanamaker tells how he was chosen.

and the Senate confirmed his nomination." SENATOR SHERMAN AND PRESIDENT HAVES. How about your acceptance of the treasury

HOW LINCOLN'S CABINET OFFICES WERE SOLD. Speaking of President Lincoln's cabinet, this statement of Senator Sherman as to offices being promised beforehand could not be made as to it. Lincoln started into his campaign handicapped with cabinet promises. His non-ination was largely secured through such prom-ises, and I had a chat the other day with Peter 8, Grosscup of Chicago, who has just been appointed United States district judge by President Harrison, which gave me the true inwardness of this part of our history. Mr. Grosscup was the law partner of Leonard Swett, President Lincoln's long-time friend and political adviser. Leonard Swett and David Davis were the real workers of the Illinois delegation at the nominating convention, and the second at the nominating convention, and the circum-stances of the nomination were told by Swett to

Mr. Grosscup. Said he:
"When the convention met the chances of Lincoln's nomination were by no means cer-tain, and Swett and Davis were the only true workers in the delegation. They promised everything in order to get votes, and they agreed that Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania should have places in the cabinet if these states would vote for Lincoln in the convention. As soon as the nomination was made they went to President Lincoln and told him of the con-The social and told him of the contracts they had made for him and the names of the men whom the states could probably want to appoint. President Lincoln said: 'As to Indians, Caleb Smith is a good man and I would be glad to have him in my cabinet. I don't object to James Speed of Kentucky, but I don't know about Simon Cameron. It was a long time before Davis and Swett could accomplish their ends, but Cameron, at their entreaty, got the Secretaryship of War. Smith of Indians was made Secretary of the Interior, and later on in the administration, James Speed of Kentucky was made Attorney General. Cameron was afterward appointed minister to Russia, and he left the cabinet on that account."

BE-POSIMASIES GENERAL TIMES TALES OF GRANT'S CABINET.

Judge Tyner of Indiana, now attorney gen—

Judge Tyner of Indiana, now attorney gen—

John Wananaker.

John Wananaker.

John Wananaker.

John Hebruary that I got a telegram from him that he would like to see me at Indianapolis. I went and we discussed many things concerning the party and the government. The papers had already spoken of me for a cabinet position, but there was but little talk about the cabinet during my visit to the President-elect, and I left Indianapolis without having been offered a place in the cabinet, nor with any definite intimation that he had any intention of making me such an offer. Upon consideration I am not sure but that we talked over the different cabinet positions and discussed how the government service might be improved in its different branches and it may be that I was a little more pronounced in my expressions as to the improvement of the mails and of our general poetal service.

eral of the Post Office Department, was in the government service rather than for any specia cabinet of President Grant as Postmaster part of it, and it covered a wide range of sub-jects. After I came back to Philadelphia I pre-General. He was first assistant postmaster

"Gen. Grant's cabinet was, you know, a surprise to every one. It was generally thought that he would appoint politicians and when he selected A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Adolph E. Borie as his Secretary of the Navy, every one was surprised. The appointments created a great deal of comment, and Stewart was unable to serve because of a law which prevented all men who were interested in the importation of merchandise from being Secretary of the Treasury. About a week after the inauguration I went up to call on President inauguration I went up to call on President Grant at the White House and renewed the ac-



quaintance I had made with him during the war. I had met him when he was in command at Cairo, when I was an agent at the Post Office

Department, sent to confer with him about the mails. I said to him during the talk: 'I see Yes, it does seem so,' said President Grant.

"Well, I went on, you might be able to do this if you were managing an army, but I am depreciating values in the market. His sure that you will find before you through your administration that the politicians will be the best men to aid you in the sanagement of your administration, and that you will ultimately rely upon them.' will, however, first try the other course, but I will be honest about it, and if I find that I am

not doing the right thing I will make the change as soon as I can do so.'
"He did find himself wrong in this respect," at Paris during his trip around the world I referred to my conversation and to his change to politicians, and he told me that he found it a

HOW GRANT TREATED HIS CARINET. "How did Grant treat his cabinet ministers,

Judge Tyner?" I asked. "He left all matters concerning their own departments to them," replied Judge Tyner, "and he expected them to decide all ordinary questions for themselves. Questions of public policy he considered for himself and very imortant matters relating to the service were always brought to him, but as a rule he adopted the recommendations of his cabinet advisers. As an instance of his mode of doing business, a day or so after I was made Postmaster General I took up about a score of important appointments and one or two questions involving the expenditure of money to him. I had the briefs to look at them. He said:

about them? the disposal of them.'
"Well, that is all I want to know,' replied Gen. Grant. 'I will make the appointments "But don't you want to look into the records

of the men and see the arguments in the briefs?" said I.

"No. I do not,' replied Gen. Grant. 'That's what I have you for. If your judgment is not sufficiently strong to pass upon such things and to investigate them in the roper way I will have to lock around for some man who is out of a job to take your place. All I want you to do is to lock into your place. All I want you to do is to look into such matters and decide them for me. If you are sure they are right I will do as you say.' And he thereupon appointments and signed the papers.'

HOBATIO KING ON BUCHANAN'S CARINET.

should ever creep into his department budgets. each traveler a ticket gratuitously, with break-He got very angry at Howell Cobb, his Secrethe got very angry at Howell Cobb, his Secretary of the Treasury, one day for charging up a junket on one of the steamers of the Potomac to the department, and he was very particular that Uncle Sam should pay for nothing outside the government expenses. Horatio King, that Uncle Sam should pay for nothing outside the government expenses. Horatio King, Buchanan's Postmaster General, still lives at Washington. He must be now well along in his seventies, but he seems asspry as he was when he began life as a printer in Maine with Hannibal Hamlin as his partner. He came to Washington more than haif a century ago as a newspaper correspondent, and Amos Kendall, who was then Postmaster General, gave him an appointment in the Post Office Department with a salary of a thousand dollars in gold. This was the lowest salary Department with a salary of a thou-sand dollars in gold. This was the lowest salary in the department, and he remained in it until he went out as Postmaster General, having as such received the highest salary that the dethe foreign mail service of the United States to me a much more desirable office than that and he was for seven years assistant postmaster of Senator of the United States, and when the general. He tells me that ex-President Bulegislature met in Ohio to elect a Senator I did chanan was very courteous with his cabinet not feel at all anxious to be a candidate. My ministers, and he allowed them to run their name was presented, however, and there were a own departments. He says that the cabinet number of bellots, during most of which I had was far more dignified in the days of 1859 and enough to secure my election. I was here at Washington at this time and I telegraphed them to withdraw my name. It was withdraw my name. It was withdraw my name. allowed admission to the councils of the Presi-dent. During my talk Mr. King referred to Judge Joseph Holt, who was also in Buchanan's cabinet, and who also lives at Washington. He has for years been an invalid, and he is afflicted with eczema to such an extent that he has to remain in a dark room and receives no one but most intimate friends. His mind, however, is clear, and though he suffers terribly he is

Postmaster General Wanamaker's appoint-Postmaster General Wansmaker's appointment hung fire till the last, and he did not positively know that he would be in the cabinet until after the inauguration. I talked thought to be worth \$20,000,000, had left but with him yesterday about the circumstances of his appointment. He was sitting at his desk in replied Mr. Sherman. "I was notified by the Post Office Department and was signing a President Hayes that he would like to have draft for \$10,600,000, which was to be applied me for his Secretary of the Treasury some time before his imaggration, and while the question of his election was still pending. I accepted this position largely because I wanted about President Harrison's cabinet he replied: to carry out the resumption policy that I had proposed in the Senate. I think myself and Mr. Evarts were the first two appointments that President Haves decided upon. I am sure that he made no promises before his nomination and none until after his election."

about President Harrison's cabinet he replied:

"I really do not know much about the subject. I have never heard how the different cabinet ministers were selected and I only know the circumstances of my own appointment. I had never met President Harrison



FLASH MONEY

general during the first part of Grant's administration and he has given me some interesting data about Gen. Grant's cabinet methods. I called upon him recently in his office at the Post Office Department. During the conversation he said:

"Gen. Grant's cabinet was, you know, a survive of the conversation and the said:

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"Gen. Grant's cabinet methods. I called upon him recently in his office at the united states until after the inauguration. I got another message from President Harrison after he had gone to washing the said:

"Gen. Grant's cabinet was, you know, a survive of the said:

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"Gen. Grant's cabinet was, you know, a survive of t again had a discussion. There was no certainty about his expression even then, and I went back to Philadelphia without knowing whether I was to be a cabinet minister, or, if so, what department would be offered me. I knew, of course, that my friends had been urging my appointment, as I had been told by some of them that they intended to do so, but I made no move personally in the matter, and it was only a few hours before the inauguration that a telegram, not from the President, urged me to be present at the inauguration. In fact I had no definite information as to it until the 4th of March. I was in Philadelphia and some one told me on the streets that the newspaper one told me on the streets that the newspaper bulletins had announced that my name had been sent in as Postmaster General. I did not go to Washington until two days later and then called at the White House, where Presi-dent Harrison received me and handed me my commission. This was my first official notice of my appointment. These circumstances show, it seems to me, how careful the President was in making his list of official advisors and how cautious he was in expressing his in-tentions before he had definitely decided upon

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Some of the Marvelous Fictions as to Jay Gould Written Seriously by a Frenchman. Victor Fournel (translation) in the Literary Digest. Jay Gould held the first rank in that fantastic list of Yankee billionaires in which the Vanderbilts and the Mackays come immediately after him. He had acquired his colossal fortune by that in the making of your cabinet you have speculation solely, and without troubling himdecided to break away from the old rule of ap-pointing all politicians and are taking men from of railways, just as Vanderbilt was the king of steamboats. He was a man of the stock exchange, playing incessantly at raising and have gone habits were simple. He neither drank nor smoked, and never went into society. He neither bad, nor affected, any taste for the arts, despising the frivolity which caused his That may be, replied the President. 'I rivals, for the sake of showing their picture galleries, to lose so much good money, which they could have placed in a vastly m vantageous manner. He was not the man to pay \$60,000 for a picture by Millet or Meis sonier. He much preferred to buy three tinued Judge Tyner, "and when I met him hundred shares of the Submarine Cable Com-

Nevertheless, by dint of much persuasion he was induced to sit for his portrait to Herkomer, swearing, however, that he would give the painter five sittings and not fifteen minutes more. Mr. Gould was astonished that a serious-minded artist should give so many hours to painting a picture, when so much money could be gained on the stock exchange during the same length of time. In the course of the fifth sitting the sitter pulled out his watch and said to the astonished artist: "According to our con tract you have but twenty minues more. If at the expiration of that time the painting is not finished I will throw it on your handa." The portrait was completed within the time specified and, like the prince who complimented a pianist, after playing his great piece, by saving to him with evident admiration, "Sir, I have never seen a pianist perspire as much as you," so Mr. Gould testified his esteem for Herkomer cerning these in my hand and I asked him in these words: "He is an excellent painter

" 'Have you read them?'
" 'Certainly I have.' I replied.
" 'Have you considered what is best to do that when in Amsterdam his friends expected." him to accompany them to the chief museum He suddenly disappeared. He made his ap pearance at luncheon, rubbing his hands. In stead of going to the museum he had gone to the stock exchange, where he had made \$400,000. That was very much better than going to look at Rembrandt's "Night Guard." Jay Gould began to make his fortune when he was twelve years old. In his sixteenth year he was the proprietor of a great factory, the superintendent of which he made his own father, in order to prove that the latter was altogether in the wrong in saying that his son would never be good for anything. At eighteen he obtained a diploma as engineer and was en-gaged in vast enterprises of public works. At he obtained a diploma as engineer and was engaged in vast enterprises of public works. At twenty he erected an enormous tannery and founded a town, to which, like Alexander the Great, he gave his name and called it Gouldborough. When he was thirty he was worth

President Buchanan treated his cabinet in about the same way that Grant did. He was, however, a stickler for cabinet etiquette, and he was very particular that uo outside expenses should ever creep into his department budgets.

He got very angry at Howell Cobb, his Secre-

been necessary to scratch his civilized skin During his last illness he foresaw with an in-fallible scent the consequences of his death to the market. There would be a good profit in it, if not for him, at least for his son and heirs; so from his deathbed he dictated orders to be sent that he showed himself a good father, and I am confident that Mr. George Gould will not shrink from a sacrifice of some hundreds of bank notes to get possession of the paternal corpse, in case daring speculators shall put hands on that family jewel, as happened in the

case of Astor.
What fortune exactly did this autocrat of the dollar leave to his heirs? The estimates made immediately after his death varied between a billion and a half and two billions, 180,000,00 francs, with a minimum revenue of 70,000,000 francs. Later information has reduced these asserts positively that, in consequence of unfortunate speculations during his last years. Mr. Gould left at the time of his death \$100,000,000 only. Can half that sum, he exclaimed: "Ah! poor Aguado! I had always thought he was quite comfortably off."

A communication of unusual interest at this

time has been received by the State Department from United States Consul Pace at Port Sarnia, Canada, by the Secretary of State. In a letter on the canal system of Canada be says: The cities of Chicago, Milwaukee and other great commercial centers situated on Lake Michigan are open to the fleets of Canada, notwithstanding these ports are located wholly within the limits of the United States, while the only canal in British North America of any real value to us (the Welland) is practically closed to our shipping by the imposition of burdensome tolls. At present a few of our second-class vessels may pass through the Welland canal, and thus reach At present a few of our second-class vessels may pass through the Welland canal, and thus reach the port of Owego, on Lake Ontario. For this privilege, available to a part of our shipping, the American vessel owner is assessed 20 cents per ton. On the other hand, Canadian fleets may pass through the St. Clair flats and Sault Ste. Marie canals without hindrance, without money and without price. To reach the scaboard from Lake Ontario our ships encounter natural barriers, which cannot be removed by parliamentary enactments. To send our large lake steamships with cargoes from Chicago or Duluth to Montreal would require a reconstruction of the whole Canadian canal system. The locks of the Welland canal would require to be 50 feet longer and the channel itself 3 feet deeper, while the St. Lawrence canals would require to be dredged to fully twice their present depth. Even then our vessels would be in constant danger of wreck, owing to the huge bowlders and swift currents of the river which form the greater part of this treacherous winding channel to the sea. To make the St. Lawrence canals free to our shipping is of no practical advantage to us from a commercial point of view, for through this channel even our third-class ships laden with cargo cannot pass without lighterage, and this process every shipowner knows would entirely wipe out the profits on

It Bothers the United States Treasury More Than Counterfeits.

USED FOR ADVERTISING.

Years-"Scrip" Notes and "Trade Checks"-Sweating Coins by Electric Process-Coun terfeits Produced by a Lunatic in an Indiana Asylum.

LASH MONEY-I. E.,

states currency for advertising purposes—
gives more trouble to the treasury than counterfeiting. The latter has been almost entirely suppressed in this possession, were secured. They were still in his possession, were secured. They were made without the knowledge of his official keepers, and he will not be permitted to turn out any more. The notes, which are preserved as curiosities at the Treasury Department, are all of them done with the pen and black and red ink. This man, however, is not the person who for many years past has been uttering the remarksuppressed in this country, but this comparatively in nocent evil seems to be in-

creasing, notwithstand- superior a style of art that banks have acc creasing, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the secret service to put it down. How extensive it is may be judged from the fact that within eight years, from 1881 to 1889, no less one excentric. than \$128,000,000 worth of such stuff was captured and destroyed by the government. One of the newest fancies in this line is an interest with a 55 and a 510 hill state.

mitation wallet, with a \$5 and a \$10 bill sticking out at both ends. Anybody who saw it on bills, being a mixture of various designs on the sidewalk would stoop and pick it up, thinking that he had found a prize. On unfolding the would discover that it was a single piece of thick paper, the inside of it bearing an advertisement. The tips of supposititious bank notes shown by this ingenious device make it an infringement of law, because they reproduce portions of the designs on national currency. A thing quite similar, though not legally forbidden, is a fake bank book made in the same fashion with the ends of checks showing.

Of course neither of these articles could be palmed off as real money. The objection to "flash" currency generally is that it is apt to be passed as legal tender. Those who suffer are mostly the poor and ignorant, Much of this stuff, however, is so artistically made that it might well deceive anybody. A while ago

In the back of a national on the back instead of maniform the usual engraving of the signing of the Declaration of Independence there is a group of figures representing Christ and His Aposties. Christ has a long spear in his hand. One of the apostles wears a stovepipe hat and another has a dagger. Instead of the seal of the staff, however, is so artistically made that the pen.

A \$50 note has likewise the face of a treasury note and the back of a national bank note. A vertisement. The tips of supposititious bank note and the back of a national bank note. The notes shown by this ingenious device make it head of Washington which adorns the face is are mostly the poor and ignorant. Much of this stuff, however, is so artistically made that it might well deceive anybody. A while ago the treasury received a \$100 note which had been so long in circulation as to be nearly worn out. Both face and back were excellent imitations of a real \$100 bill, the usual blank spaces on the reverse containing advertisements of an Egyptian hair tonic. This note was actually sent in for redemption, and a great deal of such bogus cash finds its way every year to the style of art. They seem to have some allegorisated bogus cash finds its way every year to the redemption bureau. Large quantities of it are current in the south. The older it gets the more like money it looks. It is the same way with counterfeit notes, which the maker crumples and soils as much as possible.

style of art. They seem to have some allegorical meaning. There is a similar viguette on the back of a \$10 note, taking the place of De Soto in his great act of discovering the Missus-sippi river. By some accident another \$10 bill, which is a silver certificate, has both sides fairly correct, though the inscriptions on it are in

MUTILATING GOLD AND SILVER COINS. There exists a widespread and irrepressible nania for mutilating the silver and gold coins of the United States by turning them into lock- of attacking the national currency is the "sweat ets, charms, bowls for spoons and other articles of ornament and personal adornment. Happrofitable, though it requires some expertness, pily, the fashion of attaching them to bracelets as bangles has gone out. The demand for with a small tank filled with a solution of cyanall over the country, as if by magic, gilt and gold pieces in imitation of the gold dollar.

These found a ready sale and in some instances became current as genuine more instances. ecame current as genuine money. A vigorous crusade against the manufacturers induced them to alter their designs. Clusters of coins for paper weights and for the tops of candy boxes to make them look as if they were overflowing with money are always popular. Of the latter the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand distinct the secret service captured and confiscated service captured service captured and confiscated service captured the latter the secret service captured and confiscated several thousand during the last year. The counterfeiter has found a use of his own for these clusters. When caught in the act of making false coins he is provided with a number of clusters already put together. He points to them as evidence that he is simply engaged in the word, this is not the object contemplated the surplus of the deposit itself upon the lump of zinc. This process may be continued until all of the gold in the coin has vanished, transferring itself to the zinc.

However, this is not the object contemplated the coin and after it has taken up as much of the precious metal as it can hold the surplus of the latter begins to deposit itself upon the lump of zinc. This process may be continued until all of the gold in the coin has vanished, transferring itself to the zinc.

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However, this is not the object contemplated the coin and the surplus of the latter begins to deposit itself upon the lump of zinc. This process may be continued until all of the gold in the coin has vanished, transferring itself to the zinc. making clusters of coins for ornamental pur-

bands bearing notes and coins and pocket book clasps of similar patterns. In New York a large business is done in the manufacture of lead disks for use in cheating the nickel-in-the-slot machines. Some of these used to bear an impression somewhat resembling the obverse of a real 5-cent piece, but the authorities quickly put a stop to this method of ornamentation. So the leaden pieces are now made plain and they have caused great loss to the proprietors of the machines, which a few bits of worthless metal will empty of several dollars' worth of merchandise. It being discovered that the metal. But the quality which betrays sweeted entered. machines, which a few bits of worthless metal will empty of several dollars' worth of merchandise. It being discovered that the metal tags which come attached to packages of chewing tobacco are just the size of dimes, many enterprising persons utilize them for procuring the loan of an opera glass at the theaters. With this of course the government has nothing to do. At one time great quantities of very peculiarity excites the distrust of persons to the adeut is just what is most likely to decive most people. Naturally, their outer coat having been removed they are exceedingly brilliant when newly put in circulation. They are as bright as if fresh from the mint. This very peculiarity excites the distrust of persons the area acquainted with such matters. curing the loan of an opera glass at the theaters. With this of course the government has nothing to do. At one time great quantities of pasteboard money were circulated in the south and the secret service had much trouble to gather it in for burning.

Difficult when newly plut in the count are as bright as if fresh from the mint. This very peculiarity excites the distrust of persons who are acquainted with such matters. A good many of them reach the treasury here, to be immediately stamped with the word "light" and rejected. But coins which have been sweated

A PICTURE OF A \$2 NOTE. Quite recently the treasury detectives grabbed picture of a \$2 note in Newark. It was a re- from production on a large scale of the face of a purposely executed with brush and India ink by a Philadelphia artist. A bootmaker had it on exhibition, with a sign which read, "\$2 buys any shoe in this window." Photographed down to the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of the proper size it would have been a very good imitation of a real bill. minimization of a real bill. A short time previously there was captured an oil painting of a silver certificate for \$1. The copying of the designs on Uncle Sam's currency seems to be a most fascinating employment, and no amount of effort on the part of the 'government avails to put a stop to it. Of "flash" money there was confiscated during the last fiscal year \$2,087,000, while of criminal counterfaits only

most fascinating employment, and no amount of effort on the part of the government avails to put a stop to it. Of "flash" money there was confiscated during the last fiscal year \$2.087,000, while of criminal counterfeits only \$25,000 was seized. Men travel about the country with engraved plates and solicit orders from business firms for printing advertising hand bills bearing an imitation of a part of a United States note on one end. These are turned out by then sof thousands, one-third of each hand bill being an accurate reproduction of a bank bill being an accurate reproduction of a bank bill being an accurate reproduction of a bank bill while the other two-thirds are occupied by the advertisement. One of these for \$5 was passed on a Chinaman not long ago. It was issued by a cheap restaurant and bore a printed bill of fare, including steak, 10 cents; ham and eggs, 10 cents; pie, 5 cents; coffee, 5 cents, &c. Some time back there appeared a base ball bank note with a picture of the Chicago team on the back. At one period dealers in postage stamps published illustrated catalogues giving fac similes of all the stamps issued by the nations included in the postal union. One enterprising merchant counterfeited the rarer stamps on a large chant counterfeited the rarer stamps on a large scale. Great numbers of dies and plates util-ized for this purpose were seized. However, the production of fake postage stamps for ad-vertising purposes still goes on, some of them being excellent likenesses of the originals and even provided with mucilage.

AN ASTONISHING ACT OF FOLLY. On one occasion the treasury played into the hands of the counterfeiters by a most astonishhands of the counterfeiters by a most astonishing act of folly, the ill consequences of which have lasted up to the present day. In 1866 Secretary McCulloch gave permission to Laban Heath that he might have printed certain designs used on the government currency. The work was done and the sheets were put in book form and circulated largely in banking and commercial circles. They went through a variety of editions, containing reproductions of the faces and backs of fractional notes, legal tender notes, national bank notes and bonds. The forgest were quick to take advantage of the material thus provided for them. They flooded the market with false notes and bonds of big denominations by the simple process of reducing the thickness of the paper on which the designs described were printed, pasting the backs and fronts together. Thus they produced very presentable bonds and notes, actually printed from the government's own plates, and these have been turning up to cause trouble and loss ever since. During the last year the secret service learned where a great quantity of these books were stored in unbound sheets. They seized the whole let, which represented hundreds of millions of dollars.

Scrip notes issued by corporations for use as a substitute for money in paying their employes give the authorities a good deal of trouble. Of these \$33,258 worth was seized during the last year. The law taxes them and prohibits their issue in denominations under \$1. A bill is now pending in Congress to declare them wholly unlawful. Such scrip is only negotiable at the stores of the same purposes are illegal, and large quantities of them have been captured and confiscated recently in the south, where the iniquitous system described prevails to a great existent. Such tokans are known technically as "trade checks," bring usually to the second checks. ing act of folly, the ill consequences of which

inscribed as "good for" so much in merchandise. They are often passed on ignorant people as coins. Anything that bears the semblance of money is readily accepted by the negroes. The tokens are employed considerably also as "lagniappe," being thrown in by merchants in a certain ratio of percentage on purchases as an inducement to customers. The toy mency printed in big amounts by so-called business colleges has caused an immense amount of annoyance. Most commonly it has imitated the national currency more or less and it is constantly paimed off upon immigrants and other ignorant people. Millions of dollars worth of it in value represented have been seized.

SKULL OF A GIANT.

Novel Curio Added to the Medical Collection of the Nation.

Where Thousands of Skulls, Gathered From efields and Elsewhere, Are Stored Away-Relies of Guiteau and Wilkes Booth Strange Anatomical Mementoes Som They were executed by a lunatic confined in the Central Asylum at Indianapolis. Notice was attracted to his work by two of his notes, each for \$10, which were found in circulation and Queer Medicines.



as perfectly as possible in all respects, though it is only a model on an enlarged scale in papier mache.

The museum has thousands of real skulls, many of which are those of soldiers killed dur-The general effect of the lunatic's notes is ing the war of the rebellion. Agents were sent from Washington to collect them on the battlefields of Gettysburg, Antietam and the Wilderness, as well as all sorts of other bones—the object being to illustrate the effects of gunshot wounds. One curiosity of this sort is a forearm and hand, shot off above the elbow, which the owner went back and recovered from the scene of conflict several months later. Even more interesting is a steel breast plate worn by a confederate officer at Gettysburg. It is pierced by two bullets, one of which killed him. During the war a contractor made to Secretary Cameron a proposition to supply breast plates for the Union soldiers at so much a thousand. After he had used up much a thousand. After he had used up much valuable time in expatiating on the merits of his protective armor the Secretary said:

"You will guarantee it bullet proof?"

"Absolutely so," replied the applicant for a "Very well, then," said Mr. Cameron. "Just put on the sample you have been showing me, and stand on the other side of the room while I try a few shots at you with this pistol. If you remain unburt I shall be convinced of the usealness of your breast plate." Strange to say the contractor refused to accede to the suggestion, and no armor was provided for the federal soldiers. It seems rather odd that as weapons used in war have become more deadly men have abandoned the use of

means for protecting the body. GRUESOME EXHIBITS. In an out of the way corner of the museum, not exposed to public view, is the brain of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. It

is preserved in a glass jar filled with alcohol. The physicians who performed the autopsy found signs on the organ of an inflammation of long standing, which implied more or less mental derangement. In another receptacle is some of the arsenic that was put in a bouquet which the murderer's sister took to him on the bouquet which the murderer's sister took to him on the position of metal. A copper wire, connected with the battery, is so arranged that its two ends are immersed in the solution. To the day before his execution. The attention of the guards of the death watch was attracted by a white powder sprinkled upon the flowers, and they took them away. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President

John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is likewise represented by gruesome mementoes. A piece of his spinal column is preserved, showing the injury it received from the fatal builet of Boston Corbett, April 26, 1865. There is also a fragment of the wounded spinal cord in a buttle of alcohol. Booth was shot through the neck, surviving for a few hours in great agony. Another bottle holds six inches of the rope with which Capt. Henry Wirz was hanged November 10, 1865. The death penalty was inflicted on account of his fiendish ings and other tortures which they saw him One of the most interesting relics is a square

On it are tattooed a grouping of flags and a dag-ger. Close beneath the pictured dagger is a triangular hole made by a real dagger is a tri-angular hole made by a real dagger thrust into the victim's heart by an angry Mexican. Near by is a human skull with the left temple trans-fixed by an Indian arrow head. This has a strange history. On September 1, 1870, a stage was attacked by Comanches near Bellos river. Tex. There were two passengers; one was killed and the other escaped. Of the guard of three soldiers one was killed another got away unhurt and the third was wounded. The last, though wounded in the head, arm, leg and breast, made his way on foot 160 miles across the plains to Fort Conchas. There the poor fellow died and the nest reortem examination. fellow died, and the post-mortem examination showed that an arrow head had pierced the left temporal bone, entering the brain. That it should not have killed him instantly was astonimmediately stamped with the word "light" and rejected. But coins which have been sweated

should not have killed him instantly was astonishing. The cranium was sent to the museum at Washington.

Some of the accidents which happen to people's skulls are very remarkable. One of these on exhibition is a complete wreck, the whole top part of it being smashed to pieces. This is the result of an encounter between two negroes who fell to butting each other, such being a favorite African form of the duello. One of them was young, while the other was old. The old are mostly issued and circulated in parts of the country far away from Washington and from the subtreasuries. This is purposely done in order that they may escape detection. On the whole, considerwas young, while the other was old. The old man's head was crushed in killing him. The moral to be drawn from this fact is that elderly the caranium is much thinner in old age than in youth, the bone wasting gradually like the rest of the body. The same thing is true of all the bones. Of this an illustration is afforded the bones. Of this an illustration is afforded by the skeleton of a woman who was over seventy when she died. It weighs less than three pounds, though her osseous framework would probably have tipped the scales at tweive pounds thirty years earlier. But her bones had degenerated until their substance was largely composed of gelatinous matter, and, the soft parts being dissolved out by the processes for preserving them, a mere shell was left, as light as paper. It is true that this was an unusual case.

by weighing them. In the west, where the bulk of the money in circulation is in the shape of silver and gold, this peculiar industry has a good chance to prosper. The materials cost very little and an ordinary electric light current Another skull shown is that of a man who was struck by lightning. The bone exhibits a very serves to accomplish the work.

Few people know how the secret service started. It began June, 1861, when Lafayette C. Baker was appointed by Secretary Seward as an agent to gather information in the southern confederacy. Baker was aprested en suspicion, agent to gather information in the southern confederacy. Baker was arrested en suspicion, imprisoned and threatened with hanging. His ready wit and nerve not only carried him through the ordeal, but caused him to be appointed as a confidential agent of the confederacy. In this capacity he was sent north in quest of special information. Preserving his loyalty to the Union he performed some extraordinary feats, gathering about him a set of men as daring as himself. In 1862 he and his corps were placed under the War Department. In 1864 Congress gave \$300,-000 for the purpose of suppressing the crime of counterfeiting, which was appallingly on the increase. The money was placed in the hands service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization, which it has retained up to the present day. Thanks to its service a permanent organization are day of the backbone of the British small fracture, while the electric fluid has serves to accomplish the work.

Few people know how the secret service started. It began June, 1861, when Lafayette C. made only a little hole like a pin hole in the

cord. This odd fresk recalls the experience of a gentleman who planted a young apple tree at the foot of his grandmother's grave. Years afterward, when the tree had got too old for bearing, he dug up the tree, the roots of which were found to be wrapped closely about what remained of the old lady's coffin. Thus he was not able to escape the conviction that, while consuming the apples, he had in reality been, eating his aged and respected relative. There are in the nuseum several mummified Indian papouses which were found in trees. One of them is a baby of the Flat-head tribe, as is shown by the distorted shape of the shull. Very likely it succumbed to the operation which produced the deformity.

On a black stand marked No. 1885 is a strong white bone shattered in the middle. The inscription reads: "The right tibis and fibula, comminuted by a round shell. Major Gen. D. E. S., U. S. volunteers, Gettysburg, July 2.

dents or managers of railroads, but they are so

lodgment in wounds and propagating their kind in them, blood poisoning and other com-plaints which killed thousands during the re-

A STRANGE CURIOSITY. One of the strangest of the curiosities shown is the lung of a colored man preserved in a jar

of alcohol. It is as black as the blackest coal. The former owner dwelt near Richmond, Va., in a log hut which was not well ventilated. Burning pine wood to keep himself warm he breathed the smoke for years. It is found that the substance which has blackened the lung is oure carbon. Another lung, likewise kept in a However, these are only a few of the odd things on exhibition at this museum. There is

a man's breastbone that has a large gap in the middle of it. One could feel his heart beat by Rome. The remarkable point about it is that they once belonged to an individual whose neck was broken and who recovered from the injury. Not the most attractive of the objects displayed are models representing monstrous births, such as those from which the ancients of their nations or similar for their nations of their nations or similar for their nations. got their notions originally for their figures of demons and other malevolent spirits. By plunging an egg of a chicken or other fowl into cold water for a brief period during the process of incubation monstrous chicks with double beads and other deformities may be artificially produced, the integrity of the developing germ being disturbed. It is believed that accidents of a similar nature occurring without design in other animals produce such freeks as commonly find their way into the dime museums.

sicilian priest named Zambo, who lived in the atter part of the seventeenth century. He had been accustomed to make such counterfeit presentments of diseased or deformed hands and feet, &c., to be used as votive offerings at the shrines of saints, in behalf of the persons afflicted, who hoped for cure by superns gency. The fame of these works of art induced a surgeon of repute to go to the priest and employ him for the purpose of reproducing some pathological examples. Hence the original collection of this kind.

essential differences to the untaught eye. Articulated human skeletons are worth from \$25 for an ordinary specimen to \$60 for a fine one. Paris mainly supplies the demand for them in Europe and America. One great establishment in that city is largely devoted to turning them out, though it has a department for the prepar-ation of skeletons of beasts and birds and even of frogs and lizards. There is never any diffi-culty in securing bodies for the purpose from the hospitals and morgues. They are quoted as a regular commercial article. The bones of children's skulls are too delicate to be taken apart by ordinary means, and so they are filled with dried pease. Water is poured in which makes the pease swell and force the bones apart in a most delicate and effectual fashion. SINGULAR MEDICINES.

The government collection of materials used for medicinal purposes is not kept in the Medical Museum, but in the National Museum close by. It includes a great many very odd things. For example it illustrates the contributions which insects make to the pharmacoperia. Cockroaches, dried and powdered, are recog-

nized nowadays as a remedy for dropsy. The dust contains an active principle termed anti-hydropin, which stimulates the kidneys and checks the complaint. Everybody knows that checks the complaint. Everybody knows that pulverized Spanish flies are commonly utilized for blisters, inflaming the skin through the operation of a substance called cantharidin. But very few people are aware that ordinary potato bugs dried and powdered possess an equal virtue of the same description. Ever so many other insects supply cantharidin. There are no fewer than fifteen known species of blister bettles in this country. Continual in blister beetles in this country. Cochineal in-sects, so valuable as a dye, are administered in small doses for neuralgia and to check the penalty was inflicted on account of his hendish cruelty to Union soldiers imprisoned at Andersonville. He murdered several of them. A number of the Grand Army veterans who were here last autumn had stories to tell of the beathers and the several of the beathers are high they say him. iece of tanned skin from the chest of a soldier.

oak trees.
Crabs' eyes are commonly employed as a remedy for acid stomach. They are not real crabs' eyes, but small concretions of lime found in the stomachs of crawfish at the time when they are about to cast their shells and make new ones. Lime in this form, which is doubtless intended to supply material for the new shells, is particularly pure. It is prepared simply by pulverizing. Oyster shells are used in the same way and for the same purpose, being prepared by washing and powdering. Isingiass, which is a valuable constituent of many preparations useful to invalids, is made from the swimming bladders of fishes. These bladders, by the expansion and contraction of which the finny creatures change their specific gravity and rise or sink at will, are merely split.

boiled egg, a slice of tengue, with tea and toast. After breakfast he devotes himself to his correspondence, and for several hours is busy with his private secretary and receiving such political callers as may arrive.

For luncheon Mr. Giadstone takes cold meat, milk pudding and cheese. He drinks a couple of glasses of light wine and sometimes finishes with a glass of port. At 5 o'clock, if disengaged, he has afternoon tea. His dinners are selected to his taste. He takes soup, fish (if it is to his fancy), but usually dines off one they are about to cast their shells and make, boiled egg, a slice of tengue, with tea and toast, which the finny creatures change their specific gravity and rise or sink at will, are merely split, dried and dissolved to form the product as it is sold.

Considering these things it does not appear

pharmacopæia are so surpassingly absurd. They use dried toads for a tonic, salted scorpions for use dried toads for a tonic, salted scorpions for smallpox clam shells for a cathartic fossil crabs as an antidote for poisons, the excrement of bats for blindness, ink as a diuretic and gunpowder as a vermifuge. In their belief a kind of fungus resembling the truffle destroys worms and casts out devils, verdigits from old copper usual, with port. He does not drink coffee beand casts out devils, verdigris from old copper coins is good for skin trouble, the fossil teeth of the extinct mastedon are a cure for liver complaint, ashes of paper are useful as an astringgent, rain on particular days of the year has a medicinal value and the fungus which grows out of a certain kind of caterpillar as a disease, transforming it into a plant, is a specific for jaundice. Gold leaf is much employed by the Chinese for suicidal purposes. They swallow it and the irritation produced by it is fatal.

Some of the medicines at present in use by American and European physicians are enormously expensive. A preparation of the Calabar bean administered for lockjaw, called "physostigmine salicylate," is worth \$600 an ounce. An alkaloid prepared from atropine, which is an active principle of belladona, is utilized by ophthalmic surgeons to expand the pupil of the eye. It sells for \$2,100 a pound.

From the Atlanta Constitution A story is told of a bashful young Georgia swain who called on his sweetheart to propose. Here is a sample of the conversation:

"Miss Addie, can you sweep the floor?" "Why, yes, of course I can." "Can you cook?" "Yes." "Can you wash?" "Yes, I can wash, too."
"And scour?" "Yes."
"Well, can you cut wood?" "I have cut wood, too." "Did you ever hoe?"

"Yes, pick cotton also?"
"Can you plow?"
"No, I can't plow?"
"Well, then, I can plow for both of us."
He got her.

Senator Pefferewski has cut off six inches of his beard, but he still has a vest full of whiskrs. - Memphis Appeal Avalanche.

JOHN RANDOLPH OF VIRGINIA

Confrere's Graphic Pen Picture of the Eloquent Southern Statesman

A STAR reporter ran across a very interesting historical document recently in the shape of an old letter from Rufus McIntire of Parsonsville, Me., to Horsce Piper of Limerick, Me. It contains one of the most striking and probably the most natural brief pen pictures of John Ramdolph, the Virginia statesman, ever drawn, Mr. McIntire set in the Twenty-first Congress (1830) with Mr. Randolph.

bottle, is black with iron rust. It once be-longed to a nail maker. This is particularly a trade disease. Workers in steel and iron generally are apt to be afflicted with it.

It refers to Mr. Randelph using brandy as a stimulant during his orations. Times and cus-toms have materially changed in sixty years. If a member should follow the eminent Virginian's a member should follow the eminent Virginian's example in the Fifty-second Congress with two little glasses, one containing water and the other brandy, on his desk before him, the number of touching his chest, nothing covering that vital members who would demand "where are we organ but a thin wall of flesh. On this account at?" and the great convulsion that would shake he wore a protector of thick leather. He died, but not for that reason. A skull with a few vertebræ attached is from catacombs at the country from the catacombs at the catacomb The letter is as follows:

Parsonsville, Mr., November 6, 1838 Mr. Horsee Piper:
Dear Sir: Yours dated October 3 is received.

John Randolph was a very peculiar looking map, and when I knew him he was not too uniform in his dress, as he was represented pre-viously to have been. He was tall, very spare and had been very straight, but strongly mani-fested the effects of disease upon his figure (consumption) by growing depression of the breast and bending in his shoulders. He were his hair parted before and combed back like a female, or as we see many Baptist preachers. He most frequently came into the House as though from a ride on horseback, with a small riding stick or switch in his hand, with find their way into the dime museums.

The first use of wax models to represent parts of the human body in disease is attributed to a light-colored surtout that fitted close and butter the Sicilian winds a light-colored surtout that fitted close and butter to be chin. I do not recollect the general color of his coat, but think it was blue. His vest, light or buff, and small clothes or pantaloons, sometimes one and sometimes the other, of a light drab color, about the color his surtout,

His clothes always fitted him nicely and he locked very neatly draped. He usually wore a common beaver hat, but sometimes a cap, and I think I have seen him with a high-crowned hat with a white brim. I do not recollect whether he wore a cravat or a stock. His vest collection of this kind.

One long case at this museum is filled with skeletons. Being suspended, hundreds of them, as closely as possible together along the wall, they look as if they were marching by single file in a funeral procession. Although they include many races—Chinese, African, Cancasian and Indian—their bony structure betrays no speaking would take them out, unrell them and accounted differences to the unburght over Artical take one or two and put them into his month. was rather longer than is the modern fashion. When he spoke he usually had two tumblers of take one or two and put them into his mouth or wet them in the tumblers of liquor or throw them in and let them dissolve—all this very de liberately while his mind seemed to be intent on his subject. This no doubt he did to stop the tickling in his throat and prevent coughing, which he scarcely ever did in a long speech, though immediately after he would cough se-verely, having constantly what he called a "church yard cough." Possibly the colored liquor might not have been brandy, but some other preparation.

He had a very peculiar gesture or way of

pointing the finger and shaking it. His manner was very deliberate, giving marked emphasis and very marked pauses, especially when pointing his long forefinger and shaking it and before some peculia; expression or word, which he appeared to be selecting to express his idea with peculiar force or significance. His deliberate manner made it easy to report his speeches, more so than most public speakers In no part of his speech was he rapid or vehement—nothing like the heat of passion or feeling—but deliberately severe and cutting, both in words and manner. His voice was shrill and clear, rather of the treble character, and his enunciation distinct, so that scarcely ever would mistake his words. His language was choice, classical and spoken with precision of a well-written oration. Yours respectfully,

RUFUS McINTIRE. GLADSTONE'S MANNER OF LIFE.

The Great Statesman's Simple and Regular Habits-Plain Food, Plenty of Sleep.

rom the St. James Gazette. Mr. Gladstone is in the best of health, sleepe remarkably well and, so far from having shows signs of decreasing vitality through an inability to maintain an appetite for food, the right honorable gentleman enjoys his meals with the zest gells, which contain 70 per cent of tannin, are of a young man. When he rises he invariably breakfast while at Biarritz he attended church, and since his return to London has frequently taken a little walk in the grounds of Downing street. His first meal usually consists of a hard

(if it is to his fancy), but usually dines off one dish, which he selects and does not depart from. He is very fend of rice pudding and prunes and rice, and upon either of these, but

more especially the former, he would, if the etiquette of the dinner table permitted it,

and hearty as his friends could wish. Mr. Gladstone lives very plainly, his regimen being
guided by authority, but his appetite in London
is good. On one occasion at Biarritz he was
asked how he slept, to which he replied gailys
"Well, I have done my nine hours."

His memory is as keen as ever and at the
Biarritz dinner table, as when he dines at home
or with friends in London, he was the life of
the party. On one occasion, when Mr. Tollemache was present, there was a discussion about
classics and Mr. Gladstone quoted, not single
lines of Greek, but whole passages. On the
voyage from Calais the channel was very stormy
and Mr. Gladstone lay down, but did not suffer and Mr. Gladstone lay down, but did not suffer from seasickness. The reports of his ill health and lessened vitality have caused the Downing street post bag to be unusually heavy and a great deal of ill-afforded time has consequently been expended in refuting these idle inventions.

American Cash in Canada Canadians are said to be kicking vigorou about the great abundance of American money in Canada. After J. Logan Chipman and his little bill get in their perfect work, the annoyance will diminish. Most of the money is carned on this side and taken into Canada Saturday afternoons and spent there for bread and butter. It is not unlikely that the day will come when our neighbors will be glad to use what they can get.—Detroit Evening News.

